planning regulations.

# MAP 1. SLOPE OF LAND SURFACE



### LOCATION OF WELLS AND SPRINGS by Mark T. Duigon

#### EXPLANATION

Information for some of the wells on this map (comprising an earlier inventory) is tabulated in the Maryland Geological Survey Basic Data Report No. 1 (Laughlin, 1966). Supplementary wells are tabulated in this atlas. The supplementary well information has been entered in the National Water Data Storage and Retrieval System (WATSTORE) of the U.S. Geological Survey and is available from the office of the USCS in Towson, Md.

Since 1945, the State of Maryland has required a permit to drill a water well. The numbers corresponding to the permit applications are included in the well-data tabulations. Since 1973, these numbers have appeared on metal tags affixed to the well casings. Much of the well data collected for this report is obtained from well-completion forms which the well driller must submit to the State upon completion of the well. Well drillers obtain discharge data by various methods, such as filling a bucket, using a flowmeter, or estimation. et, using a flowmeter, or estimation.

Wells are identified by a State-wide numbering system. Each county is set up with a grid system based on every fifth minute of latitude and longitude. Each square of the grid is lettered by row and column. Thus, well BA-BC 056 is the 56th well inventoried in the second row from the north, third column from the west, in Baltimore County.





REFERENCE Laughlin, C. P., 1966, Records of wells and springs in Baltimore County, Maryland: Maryland Geological Survey Water Resources Basic Data Re-port No. 1, 406 p.

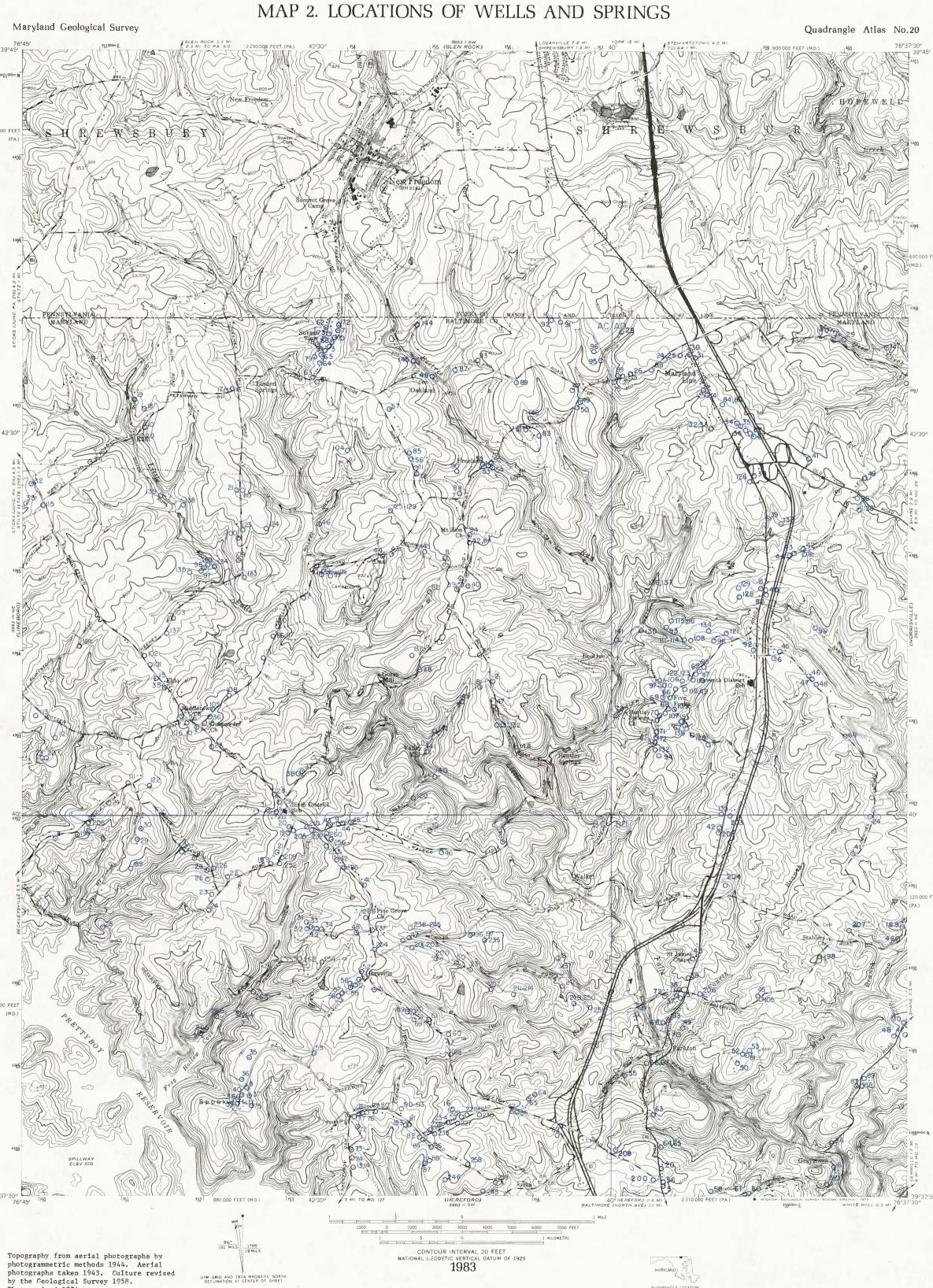
LOCAL NUMBER	STATE PERMIT NUMBER	OWNER	CONTRACTOR	DATE COMPLETED	ALTITUDE OF LAND SURFACE (FEET)	DEPTH OF WELL (FEET) FINISH	CASI DEPTH DIAM CASED ETE (FEET) (INCH	R PRINCI-		DAAK- DOAN (FEET)	DISCHARGE (GALLONS PER MINUTE)	DATE DISCHARGE MEASURED	PUMPING PERIOD (HOURS)	SPECIFIC CAPACITY (GPM/FT)	OF	USE OF 517E	OF	FINISH CODES
EA AC 86 BA AC 87 BA AC 88 BA AC 89 BA AC 90	HA = 73 = 3097 BA = 73 = 1202 BA = 73 = 1045 BA = 73 = 0456 BA = 73 = 0705	HILTUN, HOOPER H WHIPPERMAN, HEMMAN F STOMER, STEPHEN BOHLAYER, MORRIS WHITTLE, FOREST	W W RFICHART WM C JAMES FARL JONES WM C JAMES G EJGAK HARR	06/19/1976 03/02/1974 14/31/1973 06/03/1973 06/14/1973	810 770 740 860 750	200.00 x 115.00 x 160.00 X 155.00 X 200.00 x	23 6 20 6 20 6 24 6	300PR1 300PR1 300PR1 300PR1 300PR1	40.00 4 35.00 4 40.00	100 25 145 45 155	↑•0 1.6 1.0 5.0	06/19/1976 03/02/1974 10/31/1973 08/03/1973 05/14/1973	6.0 6.0	0 • 1 0 • 2 0 • 2 0 • 1 0 • 0	H H H	3 3 3	S S S	X OPEN HULE
BA AC 91 BA AC 92 BA AC 93 HA AC 94 HA AC 95	BA-73-424P BA-73-4354 BA-73-4764 BA-73-4761 BA-73-5408	HOMIG. FILLIAM DUHIT. FIELIAM KESTEM. FRED MT ZION METH CH HENNETT, WILLIAM	EARL JONES W W REICHART A C REIDER G EDGAR HARR WM C JAMES	04/14/1477 05/24/1477 04/20/1477 04/28/1477 04/10/1478	860 890 790 810 800	198.00 X 200.00 X 185.00 X 200.00 X	16 6 39 6 57 6 63 6	300PH1 300PH1 300PH1 300PH1	55.00 5 40.00 5 47.00 8 50.00	24 15 44 125	1% 9.0 2.0 1.0	04/14/1977 05/24/1977 09/20/1977 09/28/1977 04/10/1978	6.0 6.0 6.0	0 + 6 0 + 6 0 + 0 0 + 0 0 + 1	H	W W W	\$ \$ \$ \$	PRINCIPAL AQUIFER CODES  300PRTB PRETTYBOY SCHIST
HA AC 96 HA AC 97 HA AC 98 HA AC 99 HA AC 100	BA-73-5038 BA-73-5815 BA-73-4423 BA-73-4423 BA-73-0611	HOYSTUN, HONALD L SAKRENTIND, PIFTED GOSNELL, STEVE GOSNELL, STEVE HULL, PAUL	WM C JAMES W W REICHART LEONARD DRLG LEONARD DRLG EAML JONES	11/05/1977 06/16/1978 08/20/1977 06/20/1977 04/20/1973	84S 780 750 750 800	125.00 X 225.00 X 350.00 X 380.00 X	21 6 40 6 	300PRI 300PRI 300PRI 300PRI 300PRI	н 40.00 н 50.00 н	18 100 	10 3.0 0.00 3.0	11/05/1977 06/16/1978 08/20/1977 08/20/1977	6.0	0.6 0.0 0.0 0.6	H 	W W Z	S S	WATER USE CODES
HA AC 101 RA AC 102 HA AC 103 RA AC 104	HA-73-6270 HA-73-6269 HA-73-3377 HA-73-4103	CHOOK. CHARLES H HHEAN. JEROME LAWSON. DAVIO J WELDEN. HUSSELL J	A C REIDER A C REIDER WM C JAMES W W REICHART	11/04/1978 11/04/1978 08/26/1976 03/21/1977	770 770 760 830	180.00 X 220.00 X 160.00 X 195.00 X	78 6 47 6 41 6 37 6	300PR1 300PR1 300PR1 300PR1	33.00 8 27.00 9 47.00 9 40.00	70 22 96 40	× · 0 × · 0 × · 0 4 · 0 6 • 0	04/06/1973 11/04/1978 11/04/1978 08/26/1976 03/21/1977	6.0 6.0	0.0 0.1 0.0 0.1		3 3 3	S S S S	H DOMESTIC T INSTITUTION C COMMERCIAL U UNUSED
BA AC 105 BA AC 106 BA AC 107 BA AC 108 BA AC 109	BA-73-5603 BA-73-4471 BA-73-5603 BA-73-3374 BA-73-5539	NORWOOD: CARL  ARIFEH: ASIM A  NOHWOOD: CARL  REDGAH: LIZZETTA  CHER CHRIS CONS	HM C JAMES G EDGAR HARR	06/10/1978 06/07/1977 06/10/1978 08/25/1976 04/11/1978	820 810 790 780	200.00 150.00 X 245.00 X 100.00 X 200.00 X	59 6 61 6 55 6 42 6	300PK1 300PK1 300PK1 300PR1 300PR1	H 50.00 H 50.00 S 50.00	12 5 4 47	3.0 2.0 5.0	06/10/1978 06/07/1977 06/10/1978 08/26/1976 04/11/1978	6.0 6.0	0.0 0.3 0.4 1.3	1111	Z W W	s s s	SITE USE CODES
HA AC 111 HA AC 112 HA AC 113 HA AC 114	BA-73-5773 BA-73-3092 BA-73-5513 BA-73-6323 BA-73-0939	ENGLEHART. FRED  MOCK. WILLIAM YENDALL. KFITH L PAPESH: HUDOLPH SMITH, JOHN A	EAML JONES G EDGAR HARR MARYLAND DLG EARL JUNES HM C JAMES	10/30/1978 06/18/1976 04/28/1978 12/14/1978 09/04/1973	770 740 740 760	200.00 X 165.00 X 312.00 X 350.00 X 125.00 X	63 6 38 6 28 6 21 6 37 6	300PRT 300PRT 300PRT 300PRT	36.00 H 40.00 H 40.00	15 4 5 47 45	5 • 0 2 • 0 2 • 0 4 • 0	10/30/1978 06/18/1976 04/28/1978 12/14/1978 09/04/1973	6.0 6.0 6.0	0.3 1.3 0.4 0.0	1 11 1	*	SSSS	W WITHDRAWAL Z OESTROYED T TEST
BA AC 115 BA AC 116 BA AC 117 BA AC 115 BA AC 119	8A-73-4192 8A-73-4192 8A-73-4192 8A-73-4128 8A-73-4992	TFACEY, FLOYD  KIDD, JACK H  KIDD, JACK H  DANNUNZIO, VIKGIL J  OCONNOR, JAMES	WM C JAMES WM C JAMES WM C JAMES WM C JAMES EARL JONES	03/13/1974 05/16/1977 05/16/1977 05/19/1977 11/01/1977	840 760 760 700 765	110.00 X 150.00 200.00 X 125.00 X 150.00 X	45 6 52 6 21 6	300PK1 300PK1 300PK1 300PK1 300PK1	H 42.00	32 9	0.00 2.0 3.0	03/13/1974 05/16/1977 05/16/1977 05/19/1977 11/01/1977	6.0 6.0	0.1 0.0 0.1 0.3	H H	W W	s s s	LIFT TYPE CODES
HA AC 121 HA AC 122 HA AC 123 HA AC 123	HA = 73 - 4375 BA = 73 - 4375 BA = 73 - 4254 BA = 73 - 5179 BA = 73 - 4739	STEVENS. EMMET E  HEHR. JOHN ONEILL. JOE M CHOOK. ROY FMGE. GEOPGE	WM C JAMES  EARL JONES  HM C JAMES  G EDGAR HARR G EDGAR HARR	09/19/1977 10/15/1977 05/17/1977 01/04/1978 09/07/1977	770 760 760 810	125.00 X 250.00 X 175.00 X 150.00 X 300.00 X	22 6 21 6 20 6 63 6 52 6	300PR1 300PR1 300PR1 300PR1 300PR1	51.00 50.00 65.00 77.00	42 30 41 115	2.0 2.0 8.0	09/19/1977 10/15/1977 05/17/1977 01/04/1978 09/07/1977	6.0 6.0 6.0	0.4 0.0 0.1 0.4	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	3 3 3	s s s	S SUBMERSIMLE
HA AC 125 HA AC 126 HA AC 127 BA AC 126	BA-73-4019 BA-73-4019 BA-73-4019 BA-73-4019	GEHWIG, CATHERINE J GERWIG, CATHERINE J GERWIG, CATHERINE J GERWIG, CATHERINE J	WM C JAMES WM C JAMES WM C JAMES WM C JAMES	03/10/1977 03/10/1977 03/10/1977 03/10/1977	B30 B30 B30	145.00 170.00 220.00 220.00		300PR1 300PR1 300PR1 300PR1	H H H H	==	0.00 0.00 0.00	03/10/1977 03/10/1977 03/10/1977 03/10/1977	==	0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	=	ZZZ	5	* San Man 3
HA AC 130 HA AC 131 HA AC 132 BA AC 133	RA-73-4019 BA-73-3H93 BA-73-4118 BA-73-4118 BA-73-4419	GERWIG. CATHERINE J HAYES CUNST YEAGEN, GERALD YEAGEN, GERALD MATHICCIAN, JOE	WM C JAMES WM C JAMES WM C JAMES EARL JONES	03/10/1977 02/18/1977 05/09/1977 05/09/1977 05/24/1977	830 740 690 690 740	125.00 X 175.00 X 145.00 145.00 X 125.00 X	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	300PR1 300PR1 300PR1 300PR1	н 65.00 н 50.00 н 55.00	45 22  11 10	0.00 4.00	03/10/1977 02/18/1977 05/09/1977 05/09/1977 05/24/1977	6.0	0 • 1 0 • 5 0 • 0 0 • 4 1 • 5	111	W W Z W	s s s	See Map 3 (Depth to Water Table) for sup- plemental record
RA AC 135 RA AC 135 RA AC 136 RA AC 137 RA AD 84	BA-73-4057 BA-73-4425 BA-73-5006 BA-73-46B3 BA-73-2183	FICE. JAMES FULLEM, CLARK D HUGGINS. WILLIAM FOREST BLOG INC SPARKS ST HANK	A C REIDER A C REIDER FARL JONES EARL JONES WM C JAMES	03/14/1977 10/26/1977 10/15/1977 07/16/1977 06/20/1975	740 770 760 775 845	245.00 X 125.00 X 250.00 X 125.00 X 200.00	55 6 63 6 21 6 26 6	300PRT 300PRT 300PRT 300PRT 300PRT	66.00 66.00 60.00	1.51 6 94 31	2.0 2.0 5.0 15	03/14/1977 10/25/1977 10/15/1977 07/16/1977 06/20/1975	6.0	0.0 0.3 0.1 0.5 0.0	1 1 1 1 1 1	W W W	s s	of springs.
8A AD 85 BA AD 85 BA AD 87 BA AD 88 BA AD 89	BA-73-2183 BA-73-1283 BA-73-5756 BA-73-3390 BA-73-3278	SPARKS ST HANK MILLEN. HARBARA A  ZENGEL, CHARLES A FELIX, KEITH WADE. GEUPGE W	WM C JAMES WM C JAMES EARL JONES EARL JONES WM C JAMES	06/20/1975 03/21/1974 07/06/1978 09/15/1976 08/02/1976	845 810 825 825 810	200.00 X 125.00 X 175.00 X 150.00 X 125.00 X	55 6 23 6 40 6 20 6 48 6	300PRT 300PRT 300PRT 300PRT 300PRT	H 46.00 H 46.00 H 42.00	24 30 23 37 15	5 • 0 5 • 0 10 3 • 0	06/20/1975 03/21/1974 07/06/1978 09/15/1976 08/02/1976	5.0 5.0 6.0	0 • 1 0 • 2 0 • 3 0 • 2	or iii	33 333	S S S	
RA AD 90 BA AD 91 BA AD 92 BA AD 93 BA AD 94	BA-73-4910 BA-73-4716 HA-73-5219 BA-73-5737 HA-73-5758	HUMPHREY, ROHERT W HARCOERODE, RICHARD L BUSICK, CHARLES M BAFITIE, VILLIA STACHURA, MELVIN	WM C JAMES A C REIDER WM C JAMES H J DILLON C C CAMPBELL	11/03/1977 07/26/1977 02/03/1978 06/08/1978 06/01/1978	720 780 730 725	100.00 X 260.00 X 200.00 X 350.00 X 245.00 X	36 6 28 6 74 6 28 6 40 6	300PRI 300PRI 1890PRI 1890PRI 1890PRI	45.00 40.00	15 150 51 250 23	10 ?•0 ?•0 ?•0 3•0	11/03/1977 07/26/1977 02/03/1978 06/08/1978 06/01/1978	6.0 6.0 6.0 5.0	0.7 0.0 0.0 0.0	111	33 333	SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS	
PA AD 95 BA AD 96 BA AD 97 BA AD 98	BA-73-3636 BA-73-4405 BA-73-5596 BA-73-5596	SCHULTZ. FREDERTCK NASH. DONALD E TIMBER CRAFT TIMBER CRAFT	A C REIDER A C REIDER EAPL JONES EARL JONES	12/14/1976 07/14/1977 04/27/1978 04/27/1978	765 785 750 750	245.00 X 230.00 X 500.00 250.00	18 6 40 6	300PRT 300PRT 300PRT 300PRT	55.00 70.00 H 0.00	98	2.0 2.0 0.00 0.00	12/14/1976 07/14/1977 04/27/1978 04/27/1978	6.0 6.0	0.0		W W Z	5 5	
HA AD 99 HA AD 100 HA AO 101 BA AD 102 HA AD 103	BA-73-5596 BA-73-5596 BA-73-5323 BA-73-5323 BA-73-5323	TIMBER CRAFT TIMBER CRAFT HYHEK. JAMES HYHEK. JAMES HYHEK. JAMES	EARL JONES EARL JONES GURVIS JONES GURVIS JONES GURVIS JONES	04/27/1978 04/27/1978 04/14/1978 04/14/1978 04/14/1978	750 750 760 760 760	150.00 500.00 X	20 6	300PKT 300PKT 300PKT 300PKT 300PKT	B 42.00	238	0.00 3.0 0.00	04/27/1978 04/27/1978 04/14/1978 04/14/1978 04/14/1978		0.0		Z W Z	s 	
BA AD 104 BA AD 105 BA AD 106 BA AD 107 BA AD 108	BA-73-5323 BA-73-5323 BA-73-5323 BA-73-4272 BA-73-4005	HYBEK, JAMES HYBEK, JAMES HYREK, JAMES MARGUIS DEV INC W S RUBL CORP	GURVIS JONES GURVIS JONES GURVIS JONES EARL JONES A C REIDER	04/14/1978 04/14/1978 04/14/1978 06/06/1977 02/03/1977	760 760 755 750 750	S25.00 X	30 6	79400E 74900E 74900E 74900E 74900E	H 30.00	245 21 3	0.00 0.00 2.0 5.0	04/14/1978 04/14/1978 04/14/1978 06/06/1977 02/03/1977	6.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	11 11	Z Z W	s s	
BA AD 110 BA AD 111 BA AD 112	BA-73-3774 BA-73-2458 BA-73-3241 BA-73-3241	CADDIE HUMES TIRSCHMAN. FRANCIS R PHILLIPS, WILLIAM C PHILLIPS. WILLIAM C	WM C JAMES WM C JAMES WM C JAMES WM C JAMES	12/14/1976 10/24/1975 07/30/1976 07/30/1976	750 765 730	125.00 X 175.00 X 150.00 X 150.00	33 6 26 6 	300PRT 300PRT 300PRT	50.00 60.00 B	20 5	2 · 0 5 · 0 0 · 00	12/14/1976 10/24/1975 07/30/1976	6.0	0 • 1 1 • 0 0 • 0	H 	W W Z	5 5	
HA AD 113 8A AD 114 BA AD 115 BA AD 116	BA-73-3241 BA-73-3241 BA-73-2463 BA-73-2463	PHILLIPS, WILLIAM C PHILLIPS, WILLIAM C FREY, HOWARD L FREY, HOWARD L LEMCO INC	WM C JAMES WM C JAMES WM C JAMES WM C JAMES EARL JONES	07/30/1976 07/30/1976 09/29/1975 09/29/1975	730 730 730 730 730	150.00 200.00 X 172.00 150.00 X	51 6	300PRT 300PRT 300PRT 300PRT	50.00 H 80.00	15  70	0.00 2.0 0.00 5.0	07/30/1976 07/30/1976 09/29/1975 09/29/1975	6.0	0.0	H H	Z W Z W	s s	
BA AD 118 BA AD 120 BA AD 121 BA AD 122	BA-73-2040 BA-73-2040 BA-73-1942 BA-73-0843 BA-73-1238	CRANSTON. EDWARD JR CRANSTON. EDWARD JR STULLER. GORDAN T HOCHSTEDT. EDWIN A SHIPMAN. FRED	WM C JAMES WM C JAMES A C REIDER WM C JAMES EARL JONES	05/10/1975 05/10/1975 04/10/1975 10/13/1973	765 765 685 750	125.00 X 278.00 X 140.00 X	19 6 55 6 24 6	300PRT 300PRT 300PRT 300PRT	60.00 53.00 8 50.00	11 132 70	0.00 3.0 2.0 5.0	05/10/1975 05/10/1975 04/10/1975 10/13/1973	6.0 6.0 6.0	0.0 0.3 0.0 0.1	HH	Z W W	s s s	
BA AD 123 BA AD 126 BA AD 127 BA AD 128	BA-73-123A BA-73-4010 BA-73-4767 BA-73-4411	SHIPMAN, FRED BULL, ALLAN H POWDER, JAMES R HOCHSTEDT, EDWIN A	EARL JONES WM C JAMES WM C JAMES WM C JAMES	02/28/1974 02/15/1977 08/31/1977 06/18/1977	765 790 780 750	260.00 X 125.00 X 120.00 X 145.00 X	20 6 S4 6 41 6 70 6	300PRT 300PRT 300PRT 300PRT	45.00 40.00 48.00 47.00	155 21 8 9	2.0 2.0 10 5.0	02/28/1974 02/15/1977 08/31/1977 06/18/1977	6.0 6.0 6.0	0 • 0 0 • 1 1 • 3 0 • 6	# #	Z 3 3 3 3	s s s	
BA AD 130 BA AD 131 BA AD 132 BA AD 133	8A-73-4604 8A-73-4913 8A-73-5142 8A-73-4280	HOCHSTEDT - EDWIN A VORNHULT - WILLIAM SHEMONSKI - ANTHONY WEBER - WILLIAM BURRS - CLAIR	WM C JAMES WM C JAMES WM C JAMES G EDGAR HARR WM C JAMES	06/20/1977 08/25/1977 11/04/1977 11/25/1977 07/26/1977	740 570 650 710 730	120.00 X 100.00 X 125.00 X 200.00 X	31 6 21 6 27 6 42 6 98 6	300PRT 300PRT 300PRT 300PRT 300PRT	28.00 35.00 50.00 50.00	13 1 5 2 13	5.0 10 4.0 3.0	06/20/1977 08/25/1977 11/04/1977 11/25/1977 07/26/1977	6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0	0.4 10.0 0.8 1.5 0.8	H H H		5 5 5 5	
BA AD 134 BA AD 135 BA AD 136 BA AD 137 BA AD 138	HA-73-4669 HA-73-4912 HA-73-4145 HA-73-4145 HA-73-4932	WACHTER, JOSEPH G BELLMAN, HUBERT A HAGERMAN, PAUL W HAGERMAN, PAUL W BULL, OSCAR	H J DILLON WM C JAMES WM C JAMES WM C JAMES WM C JAMES	08/01/1977 03/24/197B 04/07/1977 04/07/1977 09/26/1977	750 630 600 600 780	400.00 X 200.00 X 170.00 115.00 X 125.00 X	27 6 52 6  74 6 73 6	300PKT 300PKT 300PRT 300PRT	3 51.00 3 70.00	330 21  10 85	2.0 2.0 0.00 6.0	08/01/1977 03/24/1978 04/07/1977 04/07/1977 09/26/1977	6.0 6.0  6.0 1.0	0 • 0 0 • 1 0 • 0 0 • 6 0 • 2	+ c + H	W Z W	s s s s	
BA BC 196 BA BC 197 BA BC 198 BA BC 199 BA BC 200	8A-73-4282 8A-73-4282 8A-73-3368 8A-73-1859 8A-73-0472	FISHER, JOHN M FISHER, JOHN M VFHSAILLIE, HOY DEBUS, RONALD PUWERS, HICHARD	WM C JAMES WM C JAMES G EAGAR HARR D NELSON A C REIDER	06/17/1977 06/17/1977 12/09/1976 01/02/1975 02/24/1973	700 700 715 B20 7B0	745.00 X 275.00 225.00 X 200.00 X	39 6 6 30 6 45 6	300PKT 300PRT 300PKT 300PKT 300PKT	30.00	7  5 156 152	2.0 0.00 4.0 4.0 2.0	06/17/1977 06/17/1977 12/09/1976 01/02/1975 02/24/1973	6.0 6.0 1.0	0 · 3 0 · 0 0 · 8 0 · 0 0 · 0	H H H	W W W	s s s	
HA 8C 201 BA 8C 202 BA BC 203 BA BC 204 BA 8C 205	BA-73-1214 BA-73-1214 BA-73-1214 BA-73-3192	SMITH. DENNIS G SMITH. DENNIS G SMITH. DENNIS G CMER CHRIS CNST INGLES, RICHARD	WM C JAMES WM C JAMES EARL JONES G EAGAR HARR WM C JAMES	03/14/1974 1974 03/14/1974 03/01/1977 07/16/1976	780 780 780 800 820	140.00 X 200.00 X 110.00 X 400.00 X 200.00 X	23 6	300PRT 300PRT 300PRT 300PRT 300PRT	48.00	114 5	5.0 0.00 0.00 2.0 3.0	03/14/1974 03/14/1974 03/14/1974 03/01/1977 07/16/1976	6.0	5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	H H H	W Z Z W	S  S S	
BA BC 206 BA BC 207 BA BC 209 BA BC 210	BA-73-2305 BA-73-6123 BA-73-5796 BA-73-6195 BA-73-2648	KEHNS, JAMES L SAPP, JOHN WOJCIECHOW, EDWARD MASONHY CNSTRCN THOMPSON, EDWARD S	A C REIDER EARL JONES EARL JONES A C REIDER A C REIDER	08/04/1975 10/10/1978 09/06/1978 11/22/1978 01/06/1976	730 690 820 820 820	173.00 X 400.00 X 350.00 X 140.00 X 200.00 X	44 6 60 6 40 6 30 6 40 6	300PRT 300PRT 300PRT 300PRT 300PRT	49.00 47.00 52.00	123 30 121 6	2 · 0 2 · 0 2 · 0 2 · 0	08/04/1975 10/10/1978 09/06/1978 11/22/1978 01/06/1976	6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0	0.0 0.1 0.0 0.3 0.1	H H H	***	\$ \$ \$ \$	
BA BC 211 BA BC 212 BA BC 213 BA BC 214 BA BC 226	8A-73-4310 8A-73-4310 8A-73-4310 8A-73-4310 8A-73-4461	PEARODY, GLENN L PEARODY, GLENN L PEARODY, GLENN L BULL, JACOR A	W W REICHART W W REICHART W W REICHART W W REICHARD	05/27/1977 05/27/1977 05/27/1977 05/27/1977 06/28/1977	660 660 660 710	250.00 X X 425.00 X 300.00 X	41 6 25 6	300PRT 78900E 78900E 78900E 78900E	63.00	210 160	0.00 0.00 0.00 2.0 3.0	05/27/1977 05/27/1977 05/27/1977 05/27/1977 06/28/1977	6.0	0 • 0 0 • 0 0 • 0 0 • 0	  H H	Z Z Z W	s	
BA RC 227 BA BC 228 BA BC 229 RA BC 230 BA BC 231	HA-73-3947 HA-73-3947 BA-73-3946 BA-73-3924 BA-73-4513	RYLAND HOMES RYLAND HOMES RYLAND HOMES RYLAND HOMES MADE: NORMAN	WATER INC WATER INC WATER INC WATER INC A C REIDER	01/04/1978 03/06/1977 08/03/1977 02/25/1977 08/18/1977	700 700 700 710 690	202.00 X 202.00 X 127.00 X 202.00 X 215.00 X	70 6 45 6 40 6 40 6 55 6	300PRT 300PRT 300PRT 300PRT 300PRT	35.00 42.00	15 7 15 9	3 · 0 6 · 0 6 · 0 3 · 0	01/04/1978 03/06/1977 08/03/1977 02/25/1977 08/18/1977	6.0 6.0 6.0 5.0	0 • 2 0 • 9 0 • 4 0 • 3 0 • 0	# # # #	2 2 2 2	S S S	
8A BC 232 BA BC 233 BA BC 234 BA BC 235 BA BC 236	BA-73-429B BA-73-4037 BA-73-3942 BA-73-3956 BA-73-3934	CHRIST, CHER MARCH: RONALD HYLAND HOMES HYLAND HOMES BYLAND HOMES	G LAGAM HARP A C REIDER WATER INC WATER INC WATER INC	06/01/1977 04/01/1977 09/20/1977 03/01/1978 08/04/1977	B10 620 700, 740 740	200.00 X 300.00 X 172.00 X 210.00 X	30 6 20 6 43 6 44 6	789008 789008 789008 789008 789008	50.00 28.00 40.00	2 80 27 25	A+0 ?+0 3+0 3+0	06/01/1977 04/01/1977 09/20/1977 03/01/1978 08/04/1977	6 • 0 6 • 0 6 • 0 6 • 0	4 • 0 0 • 0 0 • 1 0 • 1	H H H	3 3 3 3	S S S	
BA BC 237 BA 8C 238 BA BC 239 BA BC 240	BA-73-4710 BA-73-3577 BA-73-3577 BA-73-3577 BA-73-3577	PALERMO. THOMAS J HOUGH, JAMES HOUGH, JAMES HOUGH, JAMES HOUGH, JAMES	WM C JAMES WM C JAMES WM C JAMES WM C JAMES	09/19/1977 09/24/1977 09/24/1977 09/24/1977	B10 750 760 760	100.00 X 300.00 245.00 170.00	44 6	300PRT 300PRT 300PRT 300PRT 300PRT	40.00	3	10 0.00 0.00 0.00	08/19/1977 09/24/1977 09/24/1977 09/24/1977 09/24/1977	6.0	3.3 0.0 0.0 0.0	H	W Z Z Z Z	S	
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BA BC 246  BA BC 247  BA BC 249  BA BC 250	8A-73-4666 BA-73-4666 BA-73-4665 BA-73-4665 BA-73-4665	SPENCER, GEORGE STEVENS, GEPARD CAMPDIN, PAUL CAMPDIN, PAUL CAMPDIN, PAUL	WM C JAMES	04/01/1977 09/17/1977 08/15/1977 08/15/1977 08/15/1977	690 480 535 535 535	100.00 X 300.00 X 200.00 145.00 145.00 X	45 6 50 6 	300PRT 300PRT 300PRT 300PRT 300PRT	46.00 5 5 5	74   28	3.0 0.00 0.00 3.0	04/01/1977 09/17/1977 08/15/1977 08/15/1977 08/15/1977	6.0   6.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	H  	W Z Z W	s s	
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02/15/1977 580 180.00 X 29 6 300FMTH 30.00 150 20 02/15/1977 2.0 0.1 U T S 09/10/1977 640 240.00 X S4 6 300FMTH 50.00 190 3.0 09/10/1977 1.0 0.0 H # S

HYDROGEOLOGIC ATLAS NEW FREEDOM QUADRANGLE

Photorevised 1974.

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND



### DEPTH TO THE WATER TABLE

# By Mark T. Duigon

### EXPLANATION

This map shows the distance from the land surface to the water table (top of the zone of saturation). The map is based on well-drillers' completion reports supplemented by soils maps and observations of springs, swamps, and other natural features. The map shows that the water table is generally shallowest near streams, and deepest under summits of hills and ridges.

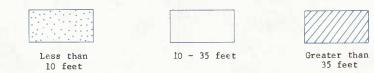
The position of the water table is not constant, but responds to various stresses, chiefly precipitation and evapotranspiration. The water table is usually highest during the early spring and lowest in late summer and early fall. Precipitation tends to raise the water table, but much of this water may be removed by evapotranspiration before reaching the zone of saturation. This removal of water is most notable during the growing season. Springflow may fluctuate with changes in the position of the water table. A spring that usually flows all year may cease to discharge during a prolonged drought, because the water table has declined to a point below the land surface. The map presented here is generalized, showing average depths to the water table.

Figure 1 shows a 19-year record of water levels in well BA-CE 21 measured periodically by the U.S. Geological Survey. This well, located near Jacksonville, Md., shows the seasonal variations that are characteristic of most water-table wells. It also shows variations in annual mean levels.

A discharging well produces a lowering of the water table (drawdown), but, in the Piedmont region, the effect is usually restricted to the immediate vicinity of the well, and as soon as the pump is shut off, the water level begins to return to its former level. The amount of drawdown varies considerably, depending on pumping rate, duration of pumping, and the hydrologic properties of the aquifer.

In some areas, rainwater infiltrating the ground encounters an impermeable barrier, saturating the material above the barrier, while the material below remains unsaturated. The surface of such a saturated zone is known as a perched water table. In the Piedmont, perched water tables are not as extensive as the main water table, and are usually temporary. They are not shown on this map.

# APPROXIMATE DEPTH TO WATER TABLE BELOW LAND SURFACE



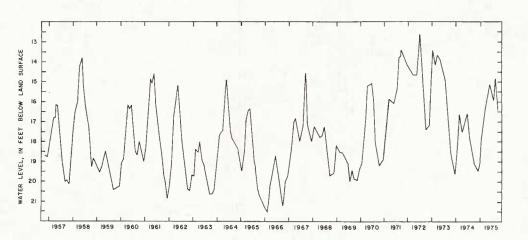


Figure 1.-- Hydrograph for well BA-CE 21.

# SUPPLEMENTAL RECORD OF SPRINGS IN THE NEW FREEDOM QUADRANGLE

NUMBER	OWNER	ALTITUDE (in feet)	TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING	AQUIFER	YIELD	DATE	USE OF WATER
BA-AC 138		715	hillside	300 Prettyboy Schist	5	04/06/1979	unused
BA-AC 139		730	hillside	300 Prettyboy Schist	2	04/06/1979	unused
BA-AC 140	Md. State Parks	540	valley flat	300 Prettyboy Schist	5	03/21/1979	unused
BA-AC 141	_	540	hillside	300 Prettyboy Schist	3	03/21/1979	unused
BA-AC 142	-	630	hillside	300 Prettyboy Schist	3	03/21/1979	unused
BA-AC 143	_	750	hillside	300 Prettyboy Schist	5	03/22/1979	unuse d
BA-AC 144	_	800	hillside	300 Prettyboy Schist	14	03/24/1979	unu se d
BA-AC 145	-	760	upland draw	300 Prettyboy Schist	2	03/24/1979	unused
BA-AC 146	-	780	hillside	300 Prettyboy Schist	2.	03/24/1979	unused
BA-AC 147		690	hillside	300 Prettyboy Schist	5	03/23/1979	unused
BA-AC 148		590	hillside	300 Prettyboy Schist	2	03/24/1979	unused
BA-AC 149	-	680	hillside	300 Prettyboy Schist	5	03/21/1979	unused
BA-AD 139	-	690	hillside	300 Prettyboy Schist	2	03/26/1979	stock
BA-AD 140	_	700	hillside	300 Prettyboy Schist	2	03/26/1979	unused
BA-AD 141		580	hillside	300 Prettyboy Schist	1	03/26/1979	unused
BA-BC 262	_	680	hillside	300 Prettyboy Schist	1	04/05/1979	unused
BA-BC 263	Baltimore City	560	hillside	300 Prettyboy Schist	5	04/05/1979	unused
BA-BC 264	Baltimore City	570	hillside	300 Prettyboy Schist	7	04/05/1979	unu se d
BA-BC 265	Baltimore City	560	hillside	300 Prettyboy Schist	1	04/05/1979	unu se d
BA-BC 266	Baltimore City	560	hillside	300 Prettyboy Schist	1	04/05/1979	unused
BA-BD 206	_	460	upland draw	300 Prettyboy Schist	2	03/20/1979	unused
BA-BD 207	-	520	hillside	300 Prettyboy Schist	2	03/23/1979	unused
BA-BD 208	_	590	hillside	300 Prettyboy Schist	3	03/23/1979	stock

HYDROGEOLOGIC ATLAS

NEW FREEDOM QUADRANGLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY. MARYLAND

# MAP 3. DEPTH TO WATER TABLE



#### AVAILABILITY OF GROUND WATER

hv

Mark T. Duigon

#### NATURE OF OCCURRENCE

Ground water in the Piedmont province occurs chiefly in fractures in the crystalline metamorphic rocks, and in the pore spaces of the overlying, unconsolidated material. Intersecting fractures allow greater quantities of water to be removed. Fractures tend to become fewer in number and the voids formed by the fractures tend to become narrower with increased depth (LeGrand, 1954); consequently, the rate at which water can flow through the rocks, and the amount of water stored in the rocks decreases at greater depths. The optimum depth to drill a well also involves economic factors. Generally speaking, a domestic well in crystalline rock should be less than 250 ft deep (Davis and Turk, 1964). If a sufficient quantity of water is not obtained after drilling to this depth, the lower cost of drilling deeper rather than drilling elsewhere is offset by the lower probability of

The water pumped from a well is commonly derived from storage in the overlying material (overburden) and transmitted through the rock fractures. The rocks themselves have little storage ability. The permeability and storage capacity, due to the network of fractures, controls the yield of a well.

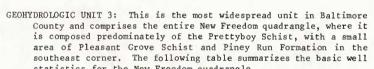
The overburden provides renovation for downward-percolating water. Rock fractures have very little ability to renovate water. If contaminated water passes through an insufficient thickness of overburden, it can pass unpurified through the rock fractures and into a water-supply system.

Because a successful well must intersect water-bearing fractures, the selection of a well site should maximize the probability of drilling through fractures. Some rocks tend to fracture more readily than others; some rocks weather more readily, thereby enlarging existing fractures. The rocks underlying the New Freedom quadrangle area are relatively uniform schists (Prettyboy Schist, Pleasant Grove Schist, and Piney Run Formation; Crowley, 1976), so factors other than rock type affect well yield. Topography, in some cases, is related to major fracture zones, and can be readily assessed on a topographic map or in the field. Wells in valleys and draws generally have higher yields than wells on hilltops.

An analysis of linear features aids in selecting the optimum site for a well. In some places, these features, called lineaments, are related to zones of more intense fracturing. The features are identified by linear segments of stream channels, linear soil or vegetational tonal patterns, and alinement of some geologic features. They can be seen on topographic maps and aerial photographs, but need to be field-checked for verification. Although fractures can occur anywhere, the probability of drilling a well that will intersect at least one water-bearing fracture is increased by choosing a site suspected of being in a zone of greater fracture density.

### EXPLANATION

All of the New Freedom quadrangle is equivalent to what has been mapped as Geohydrologic Unit 3 in adjacent quadrangles. Although it is considered one unit, there is a good deal of variability in yield. Only wells pumped for 3 or more hours were used to derive the tabulated statistics. This time period was selected because specific capacity (discharge, in gal/min, divided by drawdown, in ft) decreases with duration of pumping, but at a rate that also decreases with time.



statistics fo	r the New F	the New Freedom quadrangle.					
	Range	Median	Mean	Standard deviation			
Reported yield (gal/min)	0-22	4	5.7	5.25			
Specific capacity (gal/min)/ft drawdown	0.00-3.5	.10	.34	.528			
Well depth (ft)	57-525	160	183	90.62			
	NUMBER OF	WELLS: 121					

Figure 1 shows distribution of well yields calculated from specific capacities. Figure 2 is a cumulative frequency curve for specific capacity of wells in the New Freedom quadrangle.



O Well with reported yield less than 2 gal/min.

Well with reported yield greater than 15 gal/min.

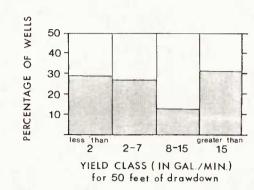


Figure 1.-- Distribution of well yields in the New Freedom quadrangle (121 wells).

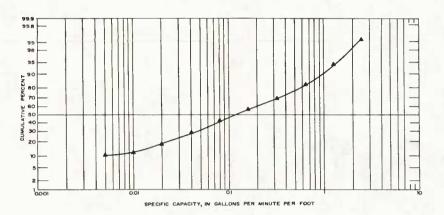


Figure 2.-- Cumulative distribution of well specific capacities in the New Freedom quadrangle (121 wells).

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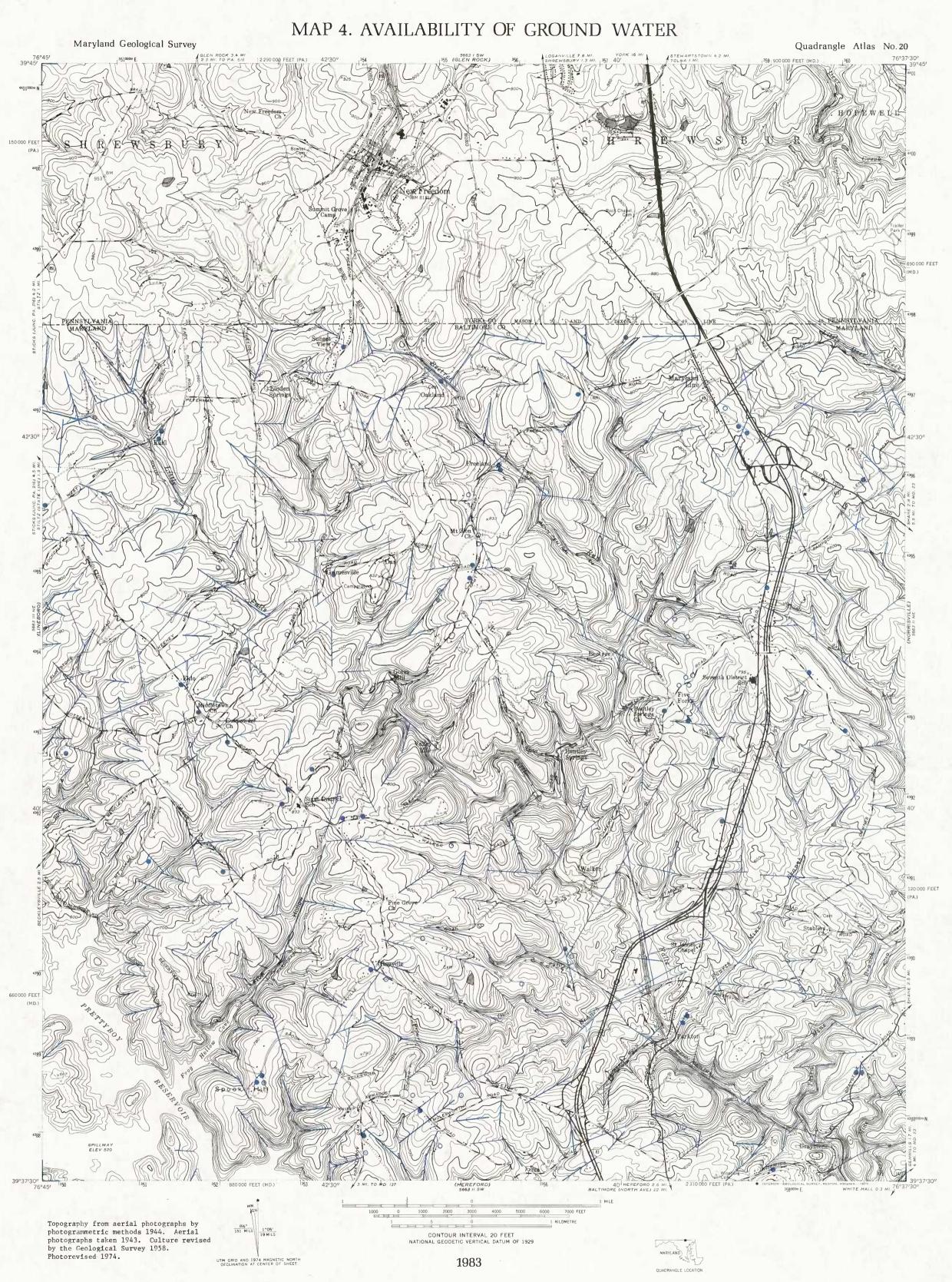
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HYDROGEOLOGIC ATLAS

NEW FREEDOM QUADRANGLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND



#### GEOHYDROLOGIC CONSTRAINTS ON SEPTIC SYSTEMS

Mark T. Duigon

#### INTRODUCTION

Where centralized sewage systems are not available, wastes from individual homes must be disposed of in comparatively small areas within a lot. These wastes are composed of many different substances including urine, fecal matter, laundry detergents and cleaning compounds, and food scraps—all transported out of the house as a slurry by mixing with large quantities of water. These substances must be reduced in quantity or deactivated; otherwise, harmful conditions may become established in the environment, particularly in the water-supply system.

The usual disposal method is to pipe the slurry into a septic tank where the liquid is separated from solids and greases, and partial decomposition of some of the waste material occurs. The effluent is then directed into a seepage pit or tile field for distribution into soil. As the effluent percolates downward toward the water table, the soil filters and absorbs most deleterious substances.

Careful construction and maintenance of disposal systems are essential. Although it is recognized that these systems have a limited life span, failure is often accelerated by negligent construction and lack of periodic maintenance. Systems operating according to principles different from those described above may be more effective, but if not maintained properly, they may lose their effectiveness and fail more readily than conventional systems. (See, for example, Warshall, 1979, p. 24-25).

#### CONSTRAINT FACTORS

- 1. Flood hazard: Disposal systems do not drain properly when flooded and may be physically damaged. Contamination of surface water is possible when flood waters mix with effluent, and can spread to ground-water supplies.
- 2. Shallow water table: If effluent enters the ground-water system before it has passed through enough soil for adequate renovation, it will contaminate the system. Baltimore County requires a separation of 4 ft from the base of the seepage system to the water table.
- 3. Depth to bedrock: Fractures in bedrock act as ground-water conduits, and renovation of effluent is not effective. Therefore, a sufficient thickness of unconsolidated material between the base of the seepage system and the bedrock surface is required.
- 4. Slope: Steep slopes generally have a thin soil cover and are likely to allow effluent to emerge at the surface. Baltimore and Carroll Counties allow a maximum slope of 25 percent. Sternberg (written commun., 1974) concluded that, where the slope exceeds 20 percent, effluent will come to the surface downslope from a drainfield regardless of soil type or depth of trenches. Slope categories for this map were obtained from Map 1.
- 5. Infiltration rate: This factor affects the design of the disposal system. If infiltration is too slow, drainage will be sluggish and effluent may back up through the plumbing system, or may appear at the surface due to flooding. If infiltration is too fast, renovation will be inadequate. In Maryland, the infiltration rate is evaluated at the site by a percolation test.

Most of these factors are individually evaluated on a broad scale by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service (Reybold and Matthews, 1976). These evaluations are tabulated, providing the values of certain soil properties for each soil mapping unit. The map presented here integrates those evaluations in addition to field observations by the author, other data in this atlas, and consideration of percolation tests by county officials. This map cannot substitute for onsite evaluations, as discussed in the section, Limitations of Maps.

I/ The percolation test in Baltimore County consists of digging at least two holes to bedrock or as deep as the backhoe will dig (about 16 ft). This is to determine if the water table or bedrock surface is high. A lateral extension of the first hole is dug to an approximate depth of 5 ft (initially), and, at the bottom, a lxlxl-ft hole is hand-dug. This small hole is filled with water to a level of 7 in. above the base of the hole. The level is allowed to drop 1 in. and then is timed as it drops a second inch. The test is considered successful if the level takes from 2 to 30 minutes to drop the second inch. If the test fails, it is repeated at a greater depth or at another location. A proposed building lot must have a successful percolation test before a building permit will be issued, if sewage is to be disposed onsite. The testing health official also notes any other factors that may affect operation of the disposal system, such as impermeable layers.

## MAP UNITS



UNIT I: Disposal facilities constructed in this unit face a high probability of failure. This unit generally occurs adjacent to streams and lakes, where the water table can be shallow and flooding can be a hazard. Other constraining factors are land slopes exceeding 25 percent and the presence of soils having low permeability (less than 0.63 in./hr, equivalent to greater than 95 min/in.). This unit includes soils developed on alluvium and subject to flooding, such as the Codorus silt loam and Hatboro silt loam. It also includes steep Manor soils and thin, stony Mt. Airy soils.



UNIT II: Conditions in this unit are not as severe as in Unit I, but they may work in combination to adversely affect disposal systems. Because of its variability and marginality, onsite evaluation is of particular importance. Major soils in this unit are Manor and Glenelg soils having moderate (15 to 25 percent) slopes. Also included are variable areas of scattered outcrops and stony soils, and land which has been modified and, hence, is highly variable. Depths to water table and bedrock vary; for example, depth to bedrock beneath Manor soils is reported to be



UNIT III: Conditions in this unit are generally most favorable for installation of disposal systems. Onsite inspection is still required for characteristics of particular sites. The unit generally covers well-drained interfluvial areas dominated by Chester, Manor, and Clenelg soils having slopes less than 15 percent. Permeability varies (0.63 to 6.3 in./hr or 95 to 9.5 min/in.), but is generally adequate. The water table and bedrock are generally at depths greater than 10 ft from land sur-

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HYDROGEOLOGIC ATLAS

NEW FREEDOM QUADRANGLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

# MAP 5. GEOHYDROLOGIC CONSTRAINTS ON SEPTIC SYSTEMS



#### HYDROGEOLOGIC ATLAS NO. 20 NEW FREEDOM QUADRANGLE, MARYLAND

By Mark T. Duigon

#### INTRODUCTION

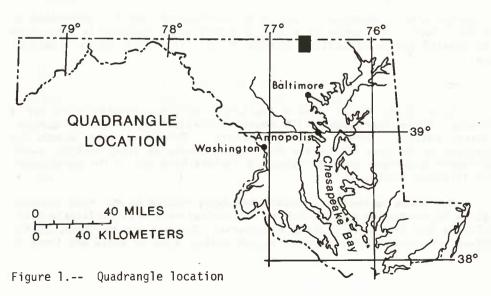
This atlas describes the hydrogeology of the New Freedom 7 1/2-minute quadrangle in northern Baltimore County, Maryland (fig. 1). The information contained herein is intended for use by planners, health officials, developers, environmental consultants, and anyone else concerned with baseline hydrogeologic data and the effects of hydrogeologic factors on development.

The climate of this area is humid temperate, with an average annual temperature of 52°F and an average annual precipitation of 44 in. (Vokes and Edwards, 1974, p. 20, 28).

The New Freedom quadrangle lies within the eastern division of the Piedmont physiographic province. The land surface is generally undulating, but some sections of stream valleys are deeply dissected. The drainage pattern shows some control by joints and fractures in the bedrock.

The entire Maryland portion of the area is drained by tributaries of Gunpowder Falls. A portion of Prettyboy Reservoir, formed by a dam on the Gunpowder Falls, is in the southwest corner of the area.

The northern portion, in Pennsylvania, drains into the Susquehanna River via several tributaries. These rivers ultimately empty into Chesapeake Bay.



A permanent gaging station, located approximately 1 1/2 mi southeast of Graystone, monitors discharge from Little Falls, the major tributary in the New Freedom quadrangle area. Low-flow measurements have been conducted on Beetree Run at Bentley Springs.

Interstate 83 (Harrisburg, Pa., to Baltimore, Md.) runs north-south through the quadrangle area. It runs parallel to York Road (Md. Rte. 45), but allows much more rapid transportation. For this reason, residential development serving the needs of commuters working in the Baltimore area has been rapidly increasing in northern Baltimore County. Farming remains important; corn is the chief crop, and dairy products are also important.

#### GEOLOGY and SOILS

The stratigraphic nomenclature used in this report is that proposed by Crowley (1976) and does not necessarily follow the usage of the U.S. Geological Survey. The chief difference between this terminology and previous usage (Higgins, 1972) is the manner in which the Wissahickon Formation has been subdivided.

Prettyboy Schist underlies most of the mapped area, except for a band of Pleasant Grove Schist and a wedge of the garnet facies of the Loch Raven Schist in the southeast corner. These rocks are of early Paleozoic age. Fine-grained sediments derived from the southeast accumulated in a downwarping basin, and were deformed and faulted by powerful forces that moved large areas, or plates, of crustal rock. This activity, known as plate tectonics, generated enormous quantities of heat and pressure, resulting in a seemingly jumbled assortment of metamorphic rocks.

Later earth movements uplifted these rocks, exposing them to the mechanisms of weathering and erosion. These processes began in Mesozoic time and continue to this day; in fact, the development of agriculture has accelerated erosion in some areas.

The altered material formed at the surface of rock (or sediments) is known as soil. The nature of a soil at a particular location is a function of several parameters called factors of soil formation (Jenny, 1941, p. 16):

$$s = f(c1, o, r, p, t, ...)$$

This simply states that a particular soil's characteristics are a result of the interaction of climate, biological activity, topography, parent material, time, and other factors. Therefore, even though the bedrock in the area of the New Freedom quadrangle is quite uniform, minor differences in the other soil-forming factors have led to the development of different soils.

The soils in the New Freedom quadrangle belong to two soil associations (areas having distinctive soil patterns)—the Chester-Glenelg Association and the Manor-Glenelg Association (Reybold and Matthews, 1976). These are generally well-drained upland soils. Chester soils are found on

hilltops and ridgetops. Manor and Glenelg soils more frequently have steeper slopes than Chester soils, and where adjacent to Chester soils, are found downslope. Minor soils, such as Baile, Glenville, Codorus, and Hatboro, are found in upland draws and flood plains. Other minor soils, found on ridgetops or upper slopes, include the Elioak and Mt. Airy series. Differences in these soils affect the success and suitability of certain land uses.

#### HYDROLOGY

Ground water, stored in the intergranular pore spaces of unconsolidated soil material (overburden), is transmitted through the crystalline rocks of the Piedmont by means of fractures. Most wells in the Piedmont are drilled through the overburden and into fresh rock. The amount of water produced by such a well depends, in part, on the number of fractures that the hole intersects, and the extent of the network of intersecting fractures. Figure 2 is a generalized Piedmont setting showing the hydrogeologic factors involved in well performance.

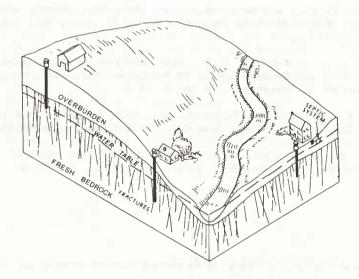


Figure 2.-- Wells in the Maryland Piedmont.

The generalized pattern of water circulation is known as the hydrologic cycle (fig. 3). The hydrologic cycle is the combination of "paths" that a quantity of water may move along as it is recycled through the earth and atmosphere. Water may be temporarily detained, but net losses or gains to the hydrologic cycle are negligible. A quantitative evaluation of the

hydrologic cycle in a particular region can be made by use of the hydrologic budget:

 $P = R + ET + \triangle S$ 

where

P = precipitation,

R = runoff,

ET = combined evaporation and transpiration, and

 $\triangle$  S = change in storage.

Precipitation is the source of water in the Piedmont and is balanced by losses due to surface flow (runoff), release back into the atmosphere as water vapor (evapotranspiration), and changes (gain or loss) in the amount of water in storage in the ground.

Water quality is affected by the substances with which the water comes into contact. Ground water usually dissolves some of the minerals present in the rock and soil through which it passes. The intended use determines the suitability of water of a particular chemical nature: Water that is fit to drink may not be suitable for certain industrial applications such as steam boilers.

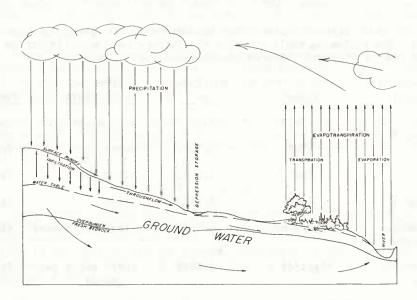


Figure 3.-- The hydrologic cycle.

#### MAPS INCLUDED IN THIS ATLAS

The information in this atlas is presented as five maps, each prepared on a standard 7 1/2-minute topographic quadrangle base.

- 1. Slope of the Land Surface, by Maryland Geological Survey.
- 2. Location of Wells and Springs, by Mark T. Duigon.
- 3. Depth to the Water Table, by Mark T. Duigon.
- 4. Availability of Ground Water, by Mark T. Duigon.
- Geohydrologic Constraints on Septic Systems, by Mark T. Duigon.

#### LIMITATIONS OF MAPS

These maps are designed for broad planning purposes and are not intended to substitute for detailed onsite investigations where required. Boundaries may not be exact because of map scale, data quality, geographical distribution, and judgment required for interpolation.

#### CONVERSION OF MEASUREMENT UNITS

In this atlas, figures for measurements are given in inch-pound units. The following table contains the factors for converting these inch-pound units to metric (System International or SI) units:

Inch-pound Unit	Symbol	Multiply by	For Metric Unit	Symbol
inch	(in.)	25.40	millimeter	(mm)
foot	(ft)	0.3048	meter	(m)
mile	(mi)	1.609	kilometer	(km)
gallon	(ga1)	3.785	liter	(L)
gallon per minute	(gal/min)	0.0631	liter per second	(L/s)
gallon per day	(gal/d)	0.0438	cubic meter per second	(m <sup>3</sup> /s)
gallon per minute per foot	[(gal/min)/ft]	0.2070	liter per second per meter	[(L/s)/m]

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<sup>1/</sup> The name of this agency was changed to the Maryland Geological Survey in June 1964.